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Centennial Bulletin

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Plans and Programs for County and Local Celebrations.

County and local Centennial Committees throughout the State are beginning to plan their Centennial programs and are asking for suggestions. In response to these requests the following general directions for county and local celebrations have been prepared by Director Hugh S. Magill, Jr.

EVERY intelligent, patriotic citizen of Illinois recognizes that the one all-important, all-absorbing subject before us at this time is the winning of this war. To fail means to give up every ideal of liberty and democracy upon which our nation was founded and which our people have cherished throughout our nation's life. To win means to establish these principles forever, and extend their blessings to all the people of every nation throughout the world. So momentous are the issues that to win this cause America has dedicated all her treasure, all her efforts, and the lives of her bravest and best.

What effect will the observance of the Illinois Centennial have upon the people of Illinois in relation to the winning of this war? If it hinders in the slightest degree, all plans and preparations should be given up at once. If the celebration is justified it must contribute to our ultimate success and triumph. After a very serious consideration of this question, it is the unanimous opinion of those upon whom has been placed by statute the responsibility of holding the celebration that a patriotic observance of our State Centennial will assist in bringing to our people a fuller appreciation of the issues of the war and give us inspiration and courage to meet heroically and generously the heavy demands which are laid upon us.

Governor Lowden Endorses the Centennial.

Our War Governor, whose powerful support of the war is recognized throughout the Nation, believes a patriotic centennial observance will be beneficial. In his message of October 29, 1917, he declared: "It is thought by some that the time is not fitting for this celebration, because of the world-wide war in which we find ourselves. I do not share this view. I realize the greatness of the burdens this war imposes on us. We, of Illinois, will bear those burdens more lightly if we shall recall the first hundred years of Illinois' achievements. Our fathers before us, too, bore heavy burdens. They, too, knew what it meant to offer all for a great cause. They, too, faced danger and difficulty. But they triumphed over all, and this great commonwealth—the home of twice the number of free men the United States contained at the close of the Revolutionary War—is the result. We have a hundred years of noble history as a background. Whether we shall have another hundred years equally inspiring, depends upon the issue of this world-wide war. It will help Illinois to play a great part in this war if her

people will refresh their courage and strengthen their will by a study of our first hundred years." And in his address at the Illinois banquet on December 3, he said: "This celebration under the auspices of the Centennial Commission ought to be one of the most virile, one of the most persuasive and one of the most powerful of all the patriotic agencies which we of Illinois can invoke at this time."

As Viewed by Other States.

Some of the leading editorial writers of other states have said that it is particularly fortunate that Illinois, which gave to the Nation Lincoln to lead in that great struggle to preserve free government in America should observe its Centennial at a time when we are fighting to preserve free government throughout the world. They express the hope that the patriotic observance of this great event will not only inspire the citizens of Illinois to nobler effort, but shall lend an inspiring influence to the people of the other commonwealths of the Nation.

Programs in General.

In promoting the general observance of the Illinois Centennial, it has been the purpose of the Centennial Commission to stimulate an interest in the event, and an appreciation of the opportunity which the occasion affords, and leave the working out of plans and programs very largely to the local organizations and committees. It is hoped there will be originality and variety in the different programs, rather than too great uniformity and sameness. While the most important events of our State's history should be recognized in all celebrations, the local history of each county should be featured, and each program should reflect the thought and plan of the committee having it in charge. The two important considerations are that every program should be based fundamentally on the history of Illinois, and that it shall be decidedly patriotic in character.

Time of Observance.

It should be borne in mind that the entire year 1918 is CENTENNIAL YEAR, and that any convenient date during the year will be an appropriate time to commemorate the admission of Illinois into the Union. This is historically correct. Nathaniel Pope, our territorial delegate, presented to Congress on January 16, 1818, a memorial which had been adopted by the territorial legislature of Illinois, requesting Congress to take the necessary steps to permit the territory to organize as a State. On April 18, 1818, the Enabling Act, passed by Congress, was signed by the President and became a law. This authorized the territory of Illinois to adopt a constitution and form a State Government, which form of government should be submitted back to Congress for approval. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were elected in July, 1818. The Constitutional Convention assembled in Kaskaskia, the capital of the territory, on the first Monday in August, 1818, and the constitution was adopted by the convention on the 26th day of August. The elective state officers provided for in the constitution were elected on September 17-19, 1818. The first General Assembly convened at Kaskaskia on October 5, 1818, and the first Governor was inaugurated on October 6, 1818. The action which had been taken pursuant to the Enabling Act was ratified by Congress on December 3, 1818, and Illinois was formally admitted as the twenty-first state in the American Union.

From the above facts it is clear that the admission of Illinois was a process which began in January, 1818, and was concluded in December, 1818, and that, therefore, the entire year 1918 commemorates the admission of Illinois into the Union. The only precaution necessary is that adjacent counties and communities should not hold their celebrations on the same dates, and it might be better not to hold county celebrations at the time of

the official celebrations at the State capital. It is suggested that the people of each county and community visit the celebrations held in the surrounding counties and communities in order that the interest taken may be as widespread as possible.

Extent of Observance.

The official State celebrations will be held at the State capital. The Commission would like to have an official county celebration in every county, and in addition thereto local celebrations in every city, village and community, including every school in the State.

The various societies and organizations of the State should plan centennial programs for their annual meetings to be held in 1918. The Illinois Bankers Association, the State Medical Society, the State Bar Association and the State Sunday School Association have already instituted such plans. The occasion affords a most excellent opportunity for united community action in a patriotic movement in which there are no elements of separation.

Celebrations at the State Capital.

The official celebrations at the State capital will be as follows:

April 18—Exercises commemorating the passage of the Enabling Act. The Illinois State Historical Society will hold its annual meeting in Springfield at this time. The Sangamon County Centennial Committee will give a patriotic pageant, and appropriate and impressive ceremonies will be held.

August 9-26—The Illinois Centennial Fair and Industrial Exposition, closing with a processional pageant on August 26, commemorating the adoption of the first constitution.

October 1-6—Unveiling of statutes of Lincoln and Douglas on the Capitol grounds; the State pageant; the laying of the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building; and the official ceremonial program commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the convening of the first legislature and the inauguration of the first Governor.

December 3—Ceremonies commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union.

County Celebrations.

The county celebrations will be held under the auspices of the respective County Centennial Committees. These committees are usually made up of representatives from all parts of the county and generally have the official endorsement and support of the County Board. They elect their own officers, appoint their own committees, select the time for the celebration and arrange their own programs. In some counties the celebrations will be held in connection with the annual county fair, an annual chautauqua, an old settlers' or old soldiers' reunion, or the high school commencement exercises. All of these different organizations may unite in a co-operative effort. The historical societies, commercial organizations, woman's clubs, and other civic organizations should assist in making the celebration as complete and impressive as possible. One of the most important elements in a successful county celebration will be the cooperation of the public and private schools of the county. The hearty assistance of the county superintendent of schools, the superintendents of the different city and village schools, and the teachers of the county, together with their pupils, will insure a very effective celebration.

Local Celebrations.

Cities, villages and communities, with the assistance of their local societies, organizations and schools, should have their own centennial programs. These should not detract from the county celebration, but, on the contrary, should add to the general development of the centennial spirit. The Commission desires that the centennial observance shall in some way reach

every person of the State, and that no one shall fail to receive something of its inspiring influence.

The Story of Illinois.

The predominant thought running through all celebrations should be the wonderful story of our State. Every celebration should be based upon our State's history, so rich in heroic service, patriotic endeavor and marvelous achievement. Those who would enter into the spirit of our Centennial celebrations must know and appreciate the history of Illinois—the story of the early Indian tribes; the French missionaries and early pioneers; the significance of the Ordinance of 1787; the early territorial history; the admission of Illinois into the Union; the struggle to preserve Illinois as a free state; the period of expansion and of reckless expenditure; the marvelous growth and development of Chicago; the Black Hawk war; the Mexican war; the part Illinois played in the preservation of the Union; the more recent development of the vast resources of the State; and the contribution which Illinois is making today in the mighty struggle for humanity and democracy.

We can not fittingly celebrate the hundredth anniversary of our statehood without an appreciation of the material development and progress of the past hundred years; but, above all, we must appreciate the great men whom the State has produced and the contribution which they have made not only to our State, but to the Nation and to the world. We must in some way come to realize the historic truth of the words of our State song—

"Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois,
Can be writ the Nation's glory, Illinois."

From an intelligent and grateful appreciation of the service of those who have builded our commonwealth and made glorious her history we will come to have a wholesome State pride and enter into the spirit of Illinois. In this spirit let us celebrate our Centennial.

Local History.

A particular study should be made of the local history of each county in order that the most important historic events shall receive recognition at this time. Every county in Illinois is rich in local history which is of special interest to its own people, and this should be featured in the respective county celebrations. This will add greatly to the interest in the celebration and will give variety to the different observances held throughout the State.

Decorations.

The decorations for each celebration should be carefully planned, and a well thought out scheme should be carried out. The decorations committee will have a very important work to perform, and the most artistic persons in the community should be selected to have charge of this important phase of the celebration. There will be, of course, a profusion of American flags and Centennial banners, and it will be particularly appropriate this year to use the flags of our allies. Indian decorations may be used. Electric lights with round colored shades to imitate beads, arrows, bows, spears, tomahawks, peace pipes, eagle and hawk feathers, made of heavy paper colored bright red, blue and yellow, have been suggested for street decorations. The ingenuity of the different committees will work out various schemes that will be particularly unique and effective.

Music.

The music, like the decorations, should be put in the hands of the most competent persons who can be secured to serve on the music committee. Patriotic songs will be particularly appropriate. In addition to our great national hymns, those songs written by Illinoisans, "The Battle Cry of

Freedom," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," by George F. Root, and "Marching Through Georgia," by H. C. Work, should be particularly featured. Of course, we will want to sing "Illinois" over and over again, and no doubt there will be many new songs of merit inspired by the observance of our Centennial, which will deserve to have a place on the Centennial programs. It is hoped to have an Illinois Centennial March and a new Illinois Centennial Song, and the Commission expects to furnish march music for the processional pageants, children's dances, and the like.

Pageants and Processionals.

Nearly every Centennial program should have a Centennial pageant as one of its important features. Mr. Wallace Rice, the official pageant writer for the Centennial Commission, has prepared six plays suitable for school children in the grades, which will be furnished free by the Commission. These should be used generally by the schools of the State. A Masque of Illinois, adapted to high schools, colleges and clubs, with music, singing and dancing, to be simple or elaborate in its presentation according to local needs and desires, will also be furnished free by the Commission. The Centennial Commission has in preparation a State pageant with prologue and five twenty-minute dramatic scenes, with processions available for separate use. A sixth scene and procession, written locally to represent some historic event of local interest, may be added.

Processionals and parades may be used to particular advantage. One can hardly think of a more impressive sight than hundreds or perhaps thousands of school children carrying American flags and Centennial banners. A particular feature of every county celebration should be the assembling of all the school children of the county in a well planned processional or parade. Where local conditions do not readily lend themselves to dramatic representation it will generally be found that processions can be used with very effective results.

In street parades the members of the Grand Army of the Republic should be given a particular place of honor. We can not too highly honor the few remaining heroes of our State who answered Lincoln's call and offered their lives that our Union might be preserved and that government of the people might not perish from the earth.

Addresses and Recitations.

The public addresses, readings and recitations will, of course, deal with the history of Illinois, and should be decidedly patriotic in character. No celebration should be considered worthy that does not have a patriotic atmosphere and strongly impress the value of our free institutions. The Commission intends issuing a small book of historical addresses and excerpts from the speeches of great Illinoisans, with ballads commemorating our great historical events, suitable for public recitations and readings in or out of doors.

Centennial Exhibits.

Wherever possible there should be exhibits of the primitive productions of various kinds. An excellent outline for the schools has been sent out by the educational department of the State Fair Board, which has the endorsement of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. If an earnest effort is made, it will be possible in each community to get together a very interesting exhibit of old implements and relics of the pioneer days. The occasion affords an excellent opportunity for unique and attractive window decorations.

It is suggested that one feature of each Centennial exhibit shall be a series of ten charts, each representing one decade, showing the progress that has been made in inventions and discoveries during the past hundred years.

The last chart should show at least twenty-five of the principal inventions which are the tools and conveniences of our present day civilization. Each preceding chart should show such of these as were used during that particular decade, and so on back to the first, which should show only such as were used during the first ten years of our State's history. In this way there may be graphically portrayed the particular period of our State's history when the principal inventions and discoveries came into use.

Historical Markings.

The Centennial year affords a splendid opportunity for the marking of places where historic events took place. Governor Lowden has called particular attention to this in the following language:

"Many points in Illinois, scenes of momentous happenings, which should have been marked half a century ago and have become fixed landmarks, are now only vague traditions; and so, while it is yet time, let our hundredth year be marked by fixing permanently the events of our first hundred years so far as they may be fixed at this time."

Permanent Memorials.

Where it is at all possible, some permanent memorials should be erected which shall stand through the years commemorative of the observance of our State Centennial. However excellent the Centennial programs may be, they will in time become forgotten, and it is therefore of vital importance that all over the State permanent memorials shall be erected which shall remain when the memory of our Centennial programs shall have passed.

Patriotic Features.

We would suggest that the County Centennial Committee in each county have a county service flag made, to be used in connection with the county celebration. If any soldier from the county has died in the service, his should be a gold star. The dedication and display of this flag should stimulate the finest patriotic sentiment. We would also suggest that a roll of honor be prepared containing the names of every soldier from the county, with the rank and branch of service of each, and if possible the photograph of each one. If this roll is properly framed and draped it will give some appropriate recognition to those whose service we cannot sufficiently appreciate. A copy of this roll should be preserved securely in the archives of the county as a permanent record and memorial and another copy should be sent to the capital to be placed in the Centennial Memorial Building.

As a part of the processional, boys might be selected to represent the soldiers of the county who are in the service of their country. They might be dressed in khaki or boy scout uniforms, and each one provided with a sash or badge bearing the name of the particular soldier whom he represents. If this is done, the boys should be impressed with the great honor conferred upon them in permitting them to represent the absent soldiers. It would be well to let the parents or relatives of each soldier select the boy who should represent him. In like manner, girls might be selected to represent the nurses and other women engaged in the service.

Finally, all programs should be carefully and thoughtfully planned, and worked out with energy and enthusiasm. The occasion is worthy of best efforts.

SIX SCHOOL PLAYS READY.

The six little plays written by Wallace Rice for presentation by school children have come from the press and are now being distributed. With these plays goes a little booklet of instructions on their presentation.

These plays and instructions may be obtained by writing to the Director.

The Centennial Pageants, now being prepared by Mr. Rice, will be ready for distribution very shortly.

The Douglas Statue.

THE statue of Stephen A. Douglas, which is to be erected at the southeast corner of the State Capitol at Springfield and unveiled at the same time as the Lincoln statue, is being cast in bronze and will be shipped from Chicago to Springfield very shortly.

The statue is the work of Gilbert P. Riswold of Chicago, a pupil of Lorado Taft.

It represents "The Little Giant" as he was near the close of his life and is pronounced an excellent likeness. Douglas is shown in striking attitude. He apparently has paused in the midst of one of his great speeches. He appears as he is remembered by Illinoisans who knew him.

The statue will cost twenty-five thousand dollars. The bill providing for it was introduced by the late Senator Campbell S. Hearn of Quincy, the first chairman of the Centennial Commission. The figure is intended as a companion to the Lincoln which will occupy the center position on the east side of the Capitol. At some later date it is planned to erect a statue of Ulysses S. Grant north of the Lincoln statue, thus completing the group.

While the intention has been to unveil the Lincoln and Douglas statues on April 18, delay in shipment of stone because of the war, leaves it unlikely that this can be accomplished. However, both statues will be unveiled at the same time.

Douglas' birthday will be on April 23, and it is the desire of the Illinois Historical Society to have some special attention given to that date. The State Historical Society's Centennial meeting will be held in Springfield on April 17 and 18 and Douglas will receive recognition in papers read at that meeting.

Riswold's Statue of Douglas.

The Lincoln Observance.

TWO great mass meetings were held at the State Arsenal in Springfield on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial Commission and the Lincoln Centennial Association.

In the afternoon a chorus of twelve hundred Springfield school children sang patriotic songs and addresses were delivered by Hon. Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial Celebration, and Hon. Addison G. Procter of St. Joseph, Michigan, who was a delegate to the Wigwam convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, presided.

In the evening another great mass meeting was addressed by Justice William Renwick Riddell, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and the Hon. Thomas Power O'Connor, the Irish Nationalist member of Parliament. Judge J. Otis Humphrey, of the United States District Court, presided.

This was the first formal event in the State Centennial Celebration.

Previous to Lincoln Day, the Centennial Commission sent out circular letters and notices to the press, urging the observance throughout the State. This request was very generally complied with by local Centennial organizations.

Governor Frank O. Lowden issued a statement on February 9, in which he urged a greater observance of Lincoln Day than ever before. This statement helped materially to focus public attention upon the Lincoln celebration throughout Illinois. It was as follows:

"Lincoln's spirit still walks the earth. His life remains the greatest resource to the forces fighting for freedom and righteousness throughout the world. When autocracy seems to win victories, it is Lincoln's unshaken faith in the worth of the common man which impels us to go on at any cost. When some fear that the monstrous doctrine of the mailed autocrats—that might makes right—may again rule the earth, our resolution is renewed by these words of Lincoln: 'Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty.'

"When our allies have felt the need to refresh their courage, they have turned to Lincoln's words. More and more do the lovers of liberty everywhere make pilgrimage to Lincoln's tomb. It was an impressive moment when Joffre, who saved civilization at the Battle of the Marne, with reverent hand and tear-dimmed eye laid a wreath above his dust. Who shall doubt that the old hero felt at that moment a new resolve to 'carry on'?

"We may become war-weary before peace shall come. If we do, Lincoln will revive our will. To adapt his words to the present crisis: 'Fondly do we hope — fervently do we pray — that the mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue "until the privileges of emperors and kings shall finally give way to the rights of man; until the sword and cannon shall become the servants, not the masters, of the state; until nations everywhere shall confess their fealty to the moral law; until the God of Justice and Righteousness shall rule the world," as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said: "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."'

"As the weeks shall come and go, in ever increasing numbers, the stars upon our service flags will turn from blue to gold. The temptress will whisper peace to us, as she whispered it to Lincoln, when no peace is possible—but only a truce. Let us in that hour, with Lincoln, 'highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"The cause of democracy is the cause of humanity. It concerns itself with the welfare of the average man. Lincoln was its finest product. In life, he was its noblest champion. In death, he became its saint. His tomb is now its shrine. His country's cause, for which he lived and died, has now become the cause of all the world. It is more than half a century since his countrymen, with reverent hands, bore him to his grave. And still his pitiless logic for the right, his serene faith in God and man, are the surest weapons with which democracy, humanity and righteousness now fight their ancient foe. His birthday draws near. It will nerve the soldier's arm, it will strengthen the statesman's resolution, it will grip humanity's great heart, if, upon that day, the friends of man everywhere shall pause long enough to recall his life and death, and resolve that Abraham Lincoln, too, shall not have lived and 'died in vain.'"

Community Conference Emphasizes Centennial.

AT the third annual better community conference, to be held at the University of Illinois April 4-7, the Illinois Centennial Celebration will be discussed in relation to its community spirit. The general theme of the conference is the community cooperation needed to win the war and the celebration of the Centennial is regarded by the leaders of this conference, not so much as a necessity as an opportunity. Such an observance will do more to unite the vital interests of the community than any other plan yet proposed, looking toward winning the war, it is believed by many of the officers of the organization.

The conference will open Friday morning, April 4, at 9:30 o'clock with a half-day session of such groups as wish to have a little time apart from the general program for the consideration of their specific problems. It will close on Sunday night, April 7, with addresses on the basis of permanent peace. The remaining sessions on Friday, Saturday and Sunday will be held in the auditorium. The State Council of Defense is cooperating in the program, presenting plans and purposes and methods of work. Community music, health and recreation in war times in home, in camp and overseas will be discussed by the ablest experts of the country. All of the other problems of the community will be considered.

TALKS ON ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL.

The attorneys of the State, like other professional men, are taking deep interest in the Illinois Centennial. Practically every bar association is devoting some attention to Centennial history.

At the meeting of the Federation of Local Bar Associations of the Third Supreme Judicial District of Illinois, at Bloomington, on February 8, a very excellent address on "The Illinois Centennial Celebration" was delivered by Honorable John F. Voight of the Chicago bar. He discussed in a very interesting manner the one hundred years of progress in the State, especially as it related to the courts.

SPRINGFIELD AND SANGAMON COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS.

The Sangamon County Centennial Association has been organized to assist in the celebration at the State Capital. The organization was completed on January 31 by the election of Clinton L. Conkling as chairman. An executive committee was appointed, composed of Mrs. V. Y. Dallman, James M. Graham, Logan Hay, Robert C. Lanphier, Mrs. George Thomas Palmer and J. Frank Prather.

Observing April 18 in the Schools.

PRESIDENT G. A. ANDREEN of Augustana College, Rock Island, president of the Association of Illinois Colleges, is urging the special observances of April 18 in the colleges of the State. He has sent out a circular letter to all of the colleges, and through the educational committee of the State Council of Defense he hopes to secure a general observance of the anniversary in the public schools of the State.

His circular letter to the colleges is as follows:

"At the annual meeting of the Association of Illinois Colleges at Decatur, Illinois, a representative of the Illinois Centennial Commission urged the colleges to make special arrangements for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union. In accordance with this recommendation and the sentiments expressed by the members of the Association of Illinois Colleges, I hereby, as President of this association, desire to recommend to you that during the college term a special day be set aside as a holiday for the proper and patriotic celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Illinois into the Union as a sovereign state.

"There are three dates which stand out as of special importance in this celebration, namely: April 18, when the Enabling Act became law. To use the words of the bill itself, it was intended 'to enable the people of Illinois Territory to form a Constitution and State government for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.' The second date is August 26, 1818, when the constitution of Illinois was adopted by the constitutional convention, which had held its sessions in the old town of Kaskaskia from August 3 until August 26, when the final vote on the constitution as a whole was taken. This constitution has many admirable features, in addition to its pronouncement against slavery. This date will be celebrated at Springfield, Illinois, on the State Fair grounds, in which celebration all colleges as well as other Illinois institutions are invited to take part by having an historical and educational display of the various institutions. No doubt all our colleges will take part in this display. The third date is December 3, 1818, when the President signed the act passed by Congress admitting Illinois as a State into the Union, after which the Representatives from Illinois immediately took their seats in Congress.

"Of these three dates—April 18, August 26 and December 3—two come when our colleges are in session, namely: April 18 and December 3. One of these, then, should be chosen as the most suitable for the Illinois Centennial Celebration at our educational institutions. After having talked this matter over with several members of our association, I hereby recommend that the colleges of Illinois set aside **April 18, 1918, as a holiday,** with the purpose of celebrating this hundredth anniversary in order to stimulate and strengthen the patriotism of our youth and to lead them to become more thoroughly conversant with the splendid history of our State. I also recommend that the college authorities in each place cooperate with the local committee, so that the celebration may be a joint one of college and city, and thereby become all the more impressive. The anniversary will surely also be commemorated in connection with the commencement exercises."

UNIVERSITY COURSE ON CENTENNIAL.

The University of Illinois is offering a Centennial course in Illinois history during its second semester. The course, according to the announcement by the University, deals with the history and development of the State of Illinois since 1673. Professor Clarence W. Alvord, of the Department of

History, has begun the course with a series of lectures dealing with the history up until 1848. The subject of his lectures is "A State in the Wilderness." Professor Arthur A. Cole, also of the Department of History, will continue the history from 1848 to 1870, lecturing on "Illinois in Ferment." The remainder of the course will be handled by Professor C. M. Thompson and Professor Bogart, of the Department of Economics. Professor Thompson will lecture on "Democracy and the West." Professor Bogart's subject will be "The Modern Commonwealth."

A number of high schools throughout the State also are adopting courses in Illinois Centennial history. Some of them began teaching this course the first of the term.

Official Invitations.

THE special committee in charge of the drafting of the formal invitation to be presented to President Woodrow Wilson to come to Springfield and participate in the celebration during the first week of October, met in Springfield on February 12 and prepared the text of the invitation. It was decided to have the invitation hand engrossed on vellum and bound in morocco and signed by hand by the seven State Officers, seven Justices of the Supreme Court, the ten members of the House and the ten members of the Senate composing the Legislative Advisory Committee, and all of the members of the Illinois Centennial Commission.

The text of the invitation was prepared by a sub-committee, consisting of the Hon. Francis G. Blair, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Illinois Centennial Commission, and the Hon. Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial Celebration. Afterwards it was approved by the Committee on Invitation, consisting of Chief Justice Orin N. Carter of the Supreme Court; State Superintendent Blair, State Senator Adam C. Cliffe, Representative John S. Burns and Mrs. Weber.

It was decided that when the official invitation is ready it will be presented to the President in person by Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby, Speaker David E. Shanahan of the House, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, and Chief Justice Carter. The two United States Senators from Illinois, Senators James Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman, will accompany the committee in presenting the invitation.

It is hoped that the President may be prevailed upon to make the principal address at the October observance.

ALEXANDER COUNTY PREPARES PAGEANT.

The Alexander Centennial Association has prepared a processional pageant, which will be given by the public schools at Cairo in May. The pageant calls for the participation of from one thousand to two thousand pupils, with a chorus of five hundred children, and it covers the high lights in the history of the State.

The first scene is in an Indian village in 1673, and the pageant proceeds through the development of the Territory and the State, showing the coming of the French, led by LaSalle; the English soldiers, led by Major Farmer; the Frontiersmen of 1778; the admission of the State into the Union in 1818, etc. It also depicts special bits of local history, such as a representation of the city of Cairo as it was in 1841, when Dickens mentions it in "Martin Cheuzzelwit." There are folk dances, songs and drills, and various states of the Union are to be represented by floats.

Altogther the pageant is very inspiring and instructive.

Resolution on the Death of Colonel Smith.

AT the meeting of the Illinois Centennial Commission on February 12 at Springfield, the following resolution was adopted in respect to the late Colonel Frederick H. Smith, one of the members of the Commission, who died in Chicago on February 4:

Whereas, An inscrutable and all-wise Providence has by death taken from us one of our associates, Colonel Frederick H. Smith of Peoria, Illinois; and,

Whereas, Honored by the Governor of Illinois, Colonel Frederick H. Smith was zealous in the work of the Illinois Centennial Commission, and by his charm of person, beloved among his fellow members; and,

Whereas, The passing of so public spirited and so amicable an associate cannot but touch us keenly and start our sympathy for those of his family who must feel his loss infinitely more; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Illinois Centennial Commission, in meeting assembled, records its appreciation of Colonel Frederick H. Smith's distinguished service, and that the members severally extend their deepest sympathy to his bereaved wife and family; and, therefore,

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Frederick H. Smith.

DIRECTOR ADDRESSES FARMERS.

In an address delivered before the Illinois Farmers' Institute at Bloomington on February 19, Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial Celebration said:

"No human mind, however powerful its imagination, could have dreamed of the things that have actually come to pass. So marvelous has been the material progress of the past century, that a history of those years transcends the most imaginative fiction. We are so busy in the use and enjoyment of our modern inventions that we are likely to forget how recently they have come into use.

"Illinois had been a State for twenty years before we had a railroad. All the uses of electricity—the telegraph, the telephone, the electric motor, electric lights, and a score of other uses have been developed during the past century. The same is true of the gas engine which has made possible the automobile and the aeroplane. The motion picture and the phonograph have had a tremendous influence upon our recreation, while numberless inventions have revolutionized our industry.

"In no line has there been greater progress than in agriculture. The rude primitive implements have been laid aside for modern farm machinery. Successful farming has become one of the most scientific occupations. This war has demonstrated that in the last analysis the thing most important is food. Money, munitions, even men, can not win without provisions, and so even greater progress must be made in order that the supply from our farms shall meet the demands of our people."

CELEBRATIONS AT STATE CAPITAL

April 17-18—Meeting of Illinois Historical Society and observance of centennial of adoption of Enabling Act. Patriotic pageant under direction of Sangamon County Centennial Committee.

August 9–26—State Fair and Centennial Exposition, ending with processional pageant on August 26.

October 1–6—State Centennial pageant, unveiling of statues of Lincoln and Douglas and laying of cornerstone of Centennial Memorial Building, to which President Wilson and the Governors of other States will be invited.

December 3—Final observance under the auspices of Centennial Commission and State Historical Society.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman,	38 South Dearborn St., Chicago
Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary,	State Capitol, Springfield
Dr. Edward Bowe,	Jacksonville
Hon. John W. Bunn,	Springfield
Hon. William Butterworth,	Moline
Hon. Leon A. Colp,	Marion
Rev. R. W. Ennis,	Mason City
Professor E. B. Greene,	315 Lincoln Hall, Urbana
President Harry Pratt Judson,	University of Chicago, Chicago
Hon. George Pasfield, Jr.,	Springfield
Hon. William N. Pelouze,	12 West Delaware Place, Chicago
Hon. A. J. Poorman, Jr.,	Fairfield
Judge Thomas F. Scully,	County Building, Chicago
Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J.,	617 Ashland Block, Chicago

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Hugh S. Magill, Jr., State Capitol, Springfield

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CENTENNIAL BULLETIN

Nathaniel Pope

Who Introduced the Illinois Enabling Act.

Issued by the Illinois Centennial Commission.

SCHNEPP & BARNES, STATE PRINTERS
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Centennial Bulletin

Number 6. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, APRIL, 1918

The Celebration on April 18.

THE observance of the one-hundredth anniversary of the approval of the Enabling Act, on April 18, authorizing the Illinois Territory to organize as a state, will be in the nature of an historical review. A joint session of the State Historical Society and the Illinois Centennial Commission will be held at Springfield on this occasion and an elaborate program of historical addresses has been prepared.

In connection with the historical program, a pageant, "The Sword of America," by William Chauncey Langdon, will be given under the auspices of the Sangamon County Centennial Committee.

The historical meeting will begin on April 17 and continue through April 18, ending with an important session on the evening of the latter date. Governor Lowden and the State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court and members of the Legislative Centennial Advisory Committee have been invited to participate in the Celebration. Representatives of all of the states in the old Northwest Territory, of which Illinois was a part, have been invited to attend, and a large number of them will be present.

On Wednesday, April 17, two addresses will be delivered. Professor Allen Johnson of Yale University will speak on "The Part of Illinois in the Democratic Movement of the Century." Professor H. J. Eckenrode of Richmond, Va., state archivist of Virginia, will discuss the relation between Virginia and Illinois Territory and the influence of Illinois in the forming of the Middle West States.

On Thursday afternoon, April 18, Professor Albert J. Benton of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., will discuss the establishment of the colonial system in the old Northwest. Charles W. Moores of Indianapolis, Ind., a well known writer on Lincoln, will recall the relation between Indiana and Illinois in the early days of statehood, and Professor Clarence Walworth Alvord of the University of Illinois, editor-in-chief of the Illinois Centennial History, will speak on some interesting points in Illinois history. On Thursday evening, President John H. Finley of the University of New York at Albany will deliver the principal Centennial address. Dr. Finley was formerly connected with Knox College at Galesburg and he has written a number of books on the history of the Middle West. An address also will be delivered on Thursday evening by Honorable Louis Aubert, member of the French High Commission to the United States, who has accepted an invitation to honor the State of Illinois by his presence at this observance. While he has not announced the subject of his address, it is understood that he will discuss the influence of the French in the settlement of the Territory of Illinois.

The evenings of April 19 and 20 will be given over to the presentation of "The Sword of America." Elaborate preparations have been made for the staging of this pageant under the direction of Mr. Langdon, himself. The pageant is patriotic in character, telling the story of America's entrance into the war on behalf of humanity and democracy. The leading role of the

pageant, America, will be played by Miss Florence Lowden, daughter of Governor Lowden. The proceeds of the door will go entirely to the Red Cross.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of both the Historical Society and the Centennial Commission, is receiving assurances of a large attendance from all parts of the State and has many acceptances from outside the State. The celebration of the adoption of the Enabling Act promises to be one of the most interesting of the various events of the year.

Local organizations and schools throughout the State also are showing special interest in the April 18 celebration. The significance of the date will be called to the attention of pupils in the public and parochial schools all over Illinois and the day has been set aside by the colleges for special observance.

It will be recalled that the Illinois memorial was laid before the House of Representatives by Nathaniel Pope, the delegate from Illinois Territory, on January 16, 1818. It was immediately referred to a select committee of which Pope was chairman. Clayburne of Tennessee, Johnson of Kentucky, Spencer of New York and Whitman of Massachusetts were the other members of the committee. The bill was reported out of committee on January 23, was read twice and committed to committee of the whole. It was taken up for consideration on April 4, amended by Pope so that the northern boundary was removed forty-one miles north of the line fixed in the Ordinance of 1787, and by the addition of some other amendments, and was then advanced to third reading. It was passed by the House on April 6, apparently without opposition and was transmitted to the Senate the following day.

It met with some opposition in the Senate because of jealousy over the extension of the northern boundary and the application of the amendment which gave three per cent of the proceeds of Federal land sales to education. Opposition on both these grounds was overcome, however, and the measure was approved by the Senate on April 14 without division. Some amendments made by the Senate were concurred in by the House following the report of a select committee, headed by Pope, and the bill went to the President, who approved it on April 18, 1818.

This gave authority to the Territory of Illinois to call a constitutional convention and frame a constitution.

April 18, therefore, as the centennial of the first formal step of Illinois toward statehood, is one of the most important historic dates of Centennial Year.

Planting a Centennial Tree.

A VERY interesting little pageant to be used in connection with the planting of a centennial tree on Arbor Day, April 19, has been prepared by Hon. Francis G. Blair, superintendent of public instruction, and is being sent to all of the schools in the State. As Arbor Day comes on the day following the centennial of the adoption of the Enabling Act, permitting Illinois to form a constitution and organize a state government, the planting of this tree will have special centennial significance. It will stand as a memorial to the State's hundred years.

In his appeal for the planting of centennial trees, Mr. Blair says:

"While at work with spade and ax cutting out undergrowth and transplanting some of it, a messenger arrived bringing the news of the birth of a nephew. A young, sturdy elm that had begun life on its own hook in an impossible sort of a place had just been taken up. Why not replant this elm in honor of the new-born boy? A place was chosen and the tree was planted. As soon as the lad was old enough to understand he was introduced to his twin, the elm. Now, as in the strength of his young manhood he goes forth

under the colors to fight in the world's greatest war for the world's greatest cause, that towering young elm takes on a new meaning.

"It may have been that incident which brought the suggestion of planting the centennial tree. Be that as it may, believing that this year presents a rare occasion, I am recommending that every school in Illinois shall plant a centennial tree. To make this ceremony more impressive, I have written and arranged the program of exercises as herein presented."

The Centennial Memorial History.

MARKED progress has been made by the writers and editors in charge of the publication of the six volumes of the history of Illinois, which will be one of the most important products of the Centennial. One of the volumes has been issued—"Illinois in 1818," by Solon Justus Buck. The other five volumes will be off the press very shortly. The first distribution of these books will be free to libraries and public officials from the Centennial edition. The plates will be sent to a publisher who will sell the books at cost. The first volume now is obtainable at book stores or direct from McClurg & Company of Chicago.

The Centennial history is being published under the direction of Clarence Walworth Alvord of the University of Illinois and the historians are University of Illinois professors.

The volumes yet to be published are as follows:

"The District and Territory, 1673-1818," by Clarence Walworth Alvord.

"The Frontier State, 1818-1848," by Theodore C. Pease.

"The Era of Transition, 1848-1870," by Arthur C. Cole.

"The Industrial State, 1870-1893," by Ernest L. Bogart and Charles M. Thompson.

"The Modern Commonwealth, 1893-1918," by Ernest L. Bogart and John M. Mathews.

Heretofore there has been no complete history of Illinois and the student of Illinois history has been compelled to search through a large number of different works for his information and frequently it has been found necessary to seek original sources. Therefore, the Centennial Commission reached the conclusion that the greatest monument that could be produced in honor of the Centennial would be a complete and authentic history of the State.

The plan for the history was worked out in the early days of the preparation for the Centennial and since that time the writers and editors have been working indefatigably in order to accomplish the great task. The history promises to be all that was expected of it and more.

A CENTENNIAL CLASS PIN.

As the result of a suggestion made by Mr. A. T. Zetterberg, principal of the Lockport Township High School, in a letter to Director Magill, high-school graduating classes are being urged to adopt a design suitable for Centennial Year for their class pins, this spring. A design, approved by the graduating class of the Lockport High School, consists of an outline of the map of Illinois, one-half inch long, made in enamel and mounted on gold with the letters of the high school across the surface. The enamel can be made in two colors, representing the colors of the school. Hon. Francis G. Blair, State superintendent of public instruction, has written to high-school heads suggesting that this design be adopted very generally.

Hail, Illinois.*

[By Wallace Rice.]

By the Flag that's floating o'er us,
By our fathers' fame before us,
Raise your voices in the chorus,
Hail Illinois.

Chorus:

Hail, Illinois!
Hail, Illinois!
Thine the story,
God's the glory:
Hail, Illinois!

By the mem'ries that attend her:
Grant, the Union's bold defender;
Loyal Douglas; Lincoln's splendor;
Hail Illinois.

By her hundred years of honor—
Who in all the world outshone her?
Wreathed like laurel bright upon her,
Hail Illinois.

By the fields her sons left gory,
Make her past her future story,
On and on to greater glory
Hail Illinois.

* To be sung to the old air of "The Little Black Bull." Note that in the stanzas the audience is being appealed to to hail Illinois, and in the chorus the audience is hailing her; in other words, Illinois is in the third person in the verse part, in the second person in the chorus.

State Institutions to Help Celebrate.

THE Department of Public Welfare sees in the Centennial an opportunity to call attention forcefully to the great strides Illinois has taken during the century of statehood in developing a system of care and treatment for the insane and other dependents. The Department is sending out suggestions to all heads of State charitable institutions, urging them to prepare and present celebrations some time during the summer, and Hon. A. L. Bowen, Superintendent of Charities, is enthusiastic over the possibilities in this opportunity for benefiting the inmates and securing better understanding on the part of the public.

"Many of our institutions are associated with historical places or events," a statement issued by the Department says. "For instance, Anna State Hospital is located in that part of the State where early settlement took place; where early struggles were decided in favor of the English; where Lincoln and Douglas debated. Peoria State Hospital is near old Fort Creve Coeur. There are memories of Hennepin, LaSalle, Joliet. At Alton was located the first prison. Lovejoy met his death in his championship of human liberty. And so on all through the State.

"Our institutions can enter into the celebration of this Centennial by following the general directions of the Centennial Commission.

"Lincoln's Birthday has already been observed.

"Some time during the summer or early fall each institution should stage an outdoor pageant, commemorative of the history of its community. Employes, patients and inmates should participate. The directions for the pageant will be furnished by the Centennial Commission, but all rehearsals, the making of costumes and the like should be under the direction of each institution.

"Such pageants will serve two purposes: First, to benefit and interest those taking part; second, to demonstrate to the public the true character of the institutions, the problems they are dealing with and the methods employed to get the desired results.

"These pageants at the State hospitals, participated in by patients in large numbers, will serve to remove from the public mind many of the prejudices and fears respecting mental disease and its method of treatment in State hospitals."

In addition to the pageants, the Department urges institutions to prepare exhibits for the State Fair and Centennial Exposition, showing the history of the progress of the State charitable and penal service.

Masques, Pageants and Plays.

THE pageant for high school and community use, written by Miss Grace A. Owen of the State Normal University, at Normal, is just coming from the press and is ready for distribution throughout the State. It can be obtained upon request from the Director.

The pageant consists of two masques and three episodes.

The first episode relates to the story of the French missionaries and the Indians near Creve-Coeur. The second episode shows the capture of Kaskaskia by George Rogers Clark, and the preservation of Illinois as a free State under Governor Coles. The fourth episode shows Abraham Lincoln leaving Springfield.

The first masque is of Illinois looking into the future, and the second masque presents Illinois to-day.

The six little plays by Wallace Rice, written for grade-school pupils, are proving very popular. Sample sets of them have been sent to county and city superintendents with the request that they ascertain how many will be needed in their schools and send in an order for number needed. These little plays are furnished free by the Centennial Commission upon application to the Director.

The plays are as follows:

"Children of the Illini."
"Children of France."
"Pioneer Boys and Girls."
"The Underground Railroad."
"Children of the Civil War."
"Children in the Great War."

With the set, a little book of instructions on their presentation is given.

Mr. Rice also has completed his masque, "The Masque of Illinois." This is for general use in high schools and communities. It has been sent to the press and will be available for distribution very shortly.

At present, Mr. Rice is working on the State pageant for use throughout the State and a little later he will begin work on the pageant to be presented at Springfield during the first week of October. Music is being prepared for the musical parts in the little plays by Mr. Rice, and in his new masque. The musical parts in Miss Owen's pageant have already been provided for. Music also is being written for some State songs prepared by Mr. Rice.

Plans for Local Celebrations.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy and exacting demands made upon the people throughout the State by the various war activities, the plans of the several counties for Centennial programs and exercises have been maturing in a most satisfactory manner. This is due to the fact that the people are beginning to realize that all of the Centennial arrangements are being made along purely patriotic lines. Communities are taking notice that in this Centennial Year there is a great opportunity afforded for the expression of a real patriotic spirit, and, at the same time, for recognition of the debt of gratitude we owe to those whose heroic service made possible the progress of the past hundred years.

When ex-President Taft was in Springfield during the holidays, he expressed the opinion that a great opportunity was open to the people of Illinois in this their Centennial Year, an opportunity to give expression to the highest form of patriotic fervor. The people of the State are awakening to this fact, and already a large number of Centennial programs have been given in many of the counties by school organizations, chambers of commerce and fraternal societies. These programs have been in a sense educational, and have served to widen the knowledge of the plans and purposes of the Centennial Commission.

Two-thirds of the counties have perfected their Centennial organizations, have elected their officers and have their committees at work. From the progress thus far made it seems safe to predict that when the time arrives for the first State-wide celebration, which will be held in Springfield on April 17 and 18, most of the remaining counties will have organized their Centennial Committees and have their plans under way.

The colleges and many of the secondary schools of the State expect to celebrate April the 18th with a program of appropriate exercises, and, without exception, the chautauquas and county fairs of the State are planning for a Centennial Day or days.

The various chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution have plans in progress looking toward the marking of a score or more of historic spots. Some of these historic places will be commemorated by the installation of bronze tablets appropriately inscribed, while others will be designated by huge boulders with a bronze plate marking the face of the boulder.

Inquiry relative to pageants is the best indication of the interest that is being manifested along this particular line of the Centennial celebration. The Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs expects to stage a two-day Centennial pageant at the Auditorium Theater in Chicago as a war benefit pageant. As the Centennial year progresses it is felt that many of the communities will desire to raise funds for the Red Cross or for other war auxiliary organizations through the medium of pageants. During the Civil War the women of the Sanitary Commission in Chicago planned and carried into most successful execution a benefit fair. An expense of ten thousand dollars was created in the hope of raising twenty-five thousand. The project met with such success throughout the northwest that the proceeds realized amounted to one hundred thousand dollars. The eastern cities of New York and Philadelphia staged fairs similar to the one given in Chicago, and the New York Fair netted over a million dollars, and the Philadelphia Fair, one million one hundred fifty thousand dollars.

As an illustration of the patriotic use to which Centennial pageants may be put, the plans of the Sangamon County Centennial Committee for April 18 are interesting. "The Sword of America" will not only inspire patriotic fervor, but the proceeds at the door will be donated to the Red Cross. This can be done in any community where pageants are given.

The following is a revised list of counties which have reported Centennial organizations. Many counties that have not yet reported formal Centennial organizations have turned over the work to some organization already formed, and satisfactory progress is being made:

Adams—Judge S. B. Montgomery, President, Quincy; Joseph L. Thomas, Secretary, Quincy.

Alexander—Judge William S. Dewey, President, Cairo.

Bureau—Judge J. R. Prichard, Chairman, Princeton; Supt. George O. Smith, Secretary, Princeton.

Cass—Judge Charles Martin, President, Virginia; Walter E. Buck, Secretary, Virginia.

Christian—Centennial Celebration under auspices Chautauqua Association. President, W. S. Scott, Taylorville.

Clark—Centennial Plan and Program under Community Club auspices. H. R. Snavely, President, Marshall; Frank Carpenter, Secretary, Marshall.

Charleston Organization—DeWitt Elwood, Chairman; H. C. Welch, Secretary; State Normal cooperating.

Cook—Robert H. McCormick, Chairman, Chicago.

Cumberland—W. L. Hogan, President, Neoga; Glenn Rhodes, Secretary, Toledo.

DeKalb—W. L. Pond, President, Sycamore; Judge W. W. Coultas, Secretary, Sycamore.

Edgar—Plans for Pageant in progress. Permanent organization to be formed.

Effingham—J. W. Davis, President, Effingham; G. M. LaCrone, Secretary, Effingham.

Fayette—John A. Bingham, President, Vandalia; Ira D. Larkin, Secretary, Vandalia.

Franklin—H. Clay Ing, President, Benton; Judge N. I. Glenn, Secretary, Benton.

Fulton—Senator W. S. Jewell, President, Lewistown; J. M. Strong, Secretary, Canton.

Gallatin—Judge George H. Huston, President, Shawneetown; Marsh Wisehart, Secretary, Shawneetown.

Greene—Judge Thomas Henshaw, President, Carrollton; F. B. Dawson, Secretary, Carrollton.

Grundy—Edwin D. Martin, President, Morris; L. A. Murray, Vice President, Mazon; Rev. Almer Pennewell, Secretary, Morris.

Hancock—Miss Carrie D. Merrill, Secretary, Carthage.

Henry—F. U. White, President, Galva; Ella Hume Taylor, Secretary, Galva.

Iroquois—J. L. Caldwell, President, Sheldon; Supt. F. A. Gilbreath, Secretary, Watseka.

Jackson—Supt. Otto F. Aken, Chairman, Murphysboro; George W. Smith, Secretary, Carbondale.

Jersey—Joseph W. Becker, President, Jerseyville; Charles E. Warren, Secretary, Jerseyville.

Johnson—Miss Emma Rebman, President, Vienna; E. F. Throgmorton, Secretary, Vienna.

JoDaviess—Benjamin L. Birkbeck, President, Galena; M. J. Burns, Secretary, Galena.

Kankakee—B. B. Ferris, Chairman, Centennial Committee of seven members, Kankakee.

Knox—Judge Walter C. Frank, President, Galesburg; Frank L. Adams, Secretary, Galesburg.

LaSalle—Clarence Griggs, Chairman, County Centennial Committee, Ottawa.

Lake—T. A. Simpson, President, Waukegan; E. P. DeWolf, Secretary, Waukegan.

Lee—Judge John B. Crabtree, President, Dixon; Fred G. Dimick, Secretary, Dixon.

Logan—Judge Lawrence Y. Stringer, Chairman, Centennial Committee, Lincoln.

Macon—W. F. Hardy, Chairman; Howard Schaub, F. R. Wiley, Mrs. H. S. McNulta, all of Decatur, General Centennial Committee for County.

Macoupin—Judge Andrew J. Duggan, President, Carlinville; Supt. George W. Solomon, Secretary, Carlinville.

Madison—Dr. W. E. Armstrong, President, Alton; H. B. Herb, Secretary, Alton.

McDonough—J. M. Page, President, Macomb; W. P. Morgan, Secretary, Macomb.

McLean—E. Mark Evans, Bloomington, County Centennial Director, Executive Centennial Committee of fifteen members.

Menard—Judge G. E. Nelson, President, Petersburg.

Morgan—Charles H. Rammelkamp, President, Jacksonville; Frank J. Heinl, Secretary, Jacksonville.

Moultrie—Judge John T. Grider, President, Sullivan; C. R. Paterson, Secretary, Sullivan.

Peoria—Douglas Bethard, Chairman, Peoria; George T. Page, Vice Chairman, Peoria.

Piatt—W. F. Lodge, President, Monticello; Mrs. Flo. Jamison Miller, Secretary, Monticello.

Pike—J. A. Allen, President, Pittsfield; W. S. Binns, Secretary, Pittsfield.

Pulaski—Judge Fred Hood, President, Mounds City; Charles E. Wehrenberg, Secretary, Mounds City.

Randolph—W. G. Beever, President, Chester; W. L. Adams, Secretary, Chester.

Rock Island—Phil Mitchell, Rock Island, Chairman, County Centennial Committee of Fifteen; A. S. Holt, Secretary, Rock Island.

Shelby—C. E. Bolinger, Chairman, Shelbyville; A. J. Steidley, Vice Chairman, Shelbyville.

Saline—B. E. Gates, President, Harrisburg; Blanch Milligan, Secretary, Harrisburg.

Sangamon—Clinton L. Conkling, Chairman; William H. Conkling, Secretary, Springfield.

St. Clair—Judge Joseph B. Messick, President, East St. Louis; Edwin E. F. Winkler, Secretary, Belleville.

Tazewell—W. L. Prettyman, President, Pekin; Mrs. W. R. Curran, Secretary, Pekin.

Union—Oliver Alden, President, Anna; Mary Lence, Secretary, Jonesboro.

Vermilion—Will form permanent organization on April 4.

Warren—Judge L. E. Murphy, President, Monmouth; J. J. McNamara. Secretary, Monmouth.

Williamson—R. O. Clarida, President, Marion; Fred G. Campbell, Secretary, Marion.

Whiteside—Hon. W. W. Blodgett, President, Morrison; Mrs. Olmsted, Secretary, Prophetstown.

Winnebago—William Andrews, Chairman, Rockford; R. E. Fellows, Secretary, Rockford.

Woodford—R. L. Moore, President, Eureka; C. S. Holman, Secretary, Eureka.

President Wilson Invited to Attend Centennial.

ON Friday, March, 22, the invitation to President Wilson to be the guest of honor at the State Centennial Celebration in Springfield during the first week in October, was presented to the President by a committee consisting of Chief Justice Orin N. Carter of the State Supreme Court, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman of the State Centennial Commission, and David E. Shanahan, speaker of the Illinois House. United States Senators Lawrence Y. Sherman and James Hamilton Lewis and Representatives Foster, McKinley and Rainey accompanied the committee. Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby was a member of the committee but was unable to go to Washington because of the fact that he was Acting Governor in the absence of Governor Lowden from the State. The invitation was engraved and printed on vellum and bound in morocco. It was signed in person by Governor Lowden and the other State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the State Centennial Commission, and of the Centennial Advisory Committees of the General Assembly.

After receiving the invitation, President Wilson expressed a desire to come to Illinois on the occasion of the Celebration and promised to make an address here at that time unless circumstances over which he has no control interfere.

At the October Celebration, the statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas will be unveiled on the State Capitol grounds and the cornerstone of the new Centennial Building will be laid, the State pageant will be given, and governors from other states and other dignitaries will be guests of honor. The Centennial Commission and the State officers desire very much to have the President present on that occasion and are gratified at the prospect of his coming.

The Centennial Fair.

SECRETARY B. M. Davison of the State Board of Agriculture is confident that the State Fair and Centennial Exposition, August 9-26, will be fully up to expectations and will be worthy of the Centennial of the great State of Illinois. The demand for exhibitors' space at the Fair is surpassing all previous records and general interest throughout the State indicates a large attendance. The Centennial Commission is cooperating with the Board of Agriculture in an effort to make this Fair a great feature of the celebration. Centennial medals have been provided by the Commission to be awarded for various classes of exhibits. These medals are of appropriate design and will be greatly prized by those fortunate enough to win them.

The Centennial idea will be prominent during the entire Fair but on August 26, which is the centennial of the adoption of the first State Constitution, the entire Fair Grounds will be turned over to the Centennial Commission and the program of that day will be the official Centennial observance. A processional pageant will be given in which there will be floats of an historic character and a program of music and addresses will be held at some point on the grounds.

Each county in the State and each community will have an opportunity to furnish a float, representative of its local history. These floats are to be descriptive of the locality, its people and its resources, its history and industry. The Centennial Commission is anxious that designs be as original as possible.

The procession will be lead by a number of floats portraying the early history of the Illinois country, which comprises the Mississippi Valley and

the entire Northwest. The meeting of Marquette and Joliet, the first white man to enter the Illinois country, the arrival of George Rogers Clark at Kaskaskia, an episode of the Black Hawk War, will be among the historical floats depicted.

The Commission is sending out appeals to communities throughout the State to begin preparing for their part in this pageant.

Books On Illinois History.

CARL Roden, acting librarian of the Chicago Public Library, has compiled a list of books which he recommends to Illinoisans interested in learning something about Illinois history. In a foreword, he calls attention to the necessity for reading several different works in order to get an accurate idea of the history of the State.

In addition to this, the publications of the Illinois Historical Society and Library furnish a valuable storehouse of State history.

Books listed by Mr. Roden are as follows:

Illinois in Fiction.

"HARDSCRABBLE: A TALE OF CHICAGO." By Major John Richardson, 1850.

Life and times of early settlers, with a description of the massacre of Fort Dearborn.

* * *

"WAU-BUN: THE EARLY DAYS IN THE NORTHWEST." By Juliette Augusta Kinzie. 1856.

Descriptive of the early manners and customs of the settlers; also a vivid description of the Fort Dearborn massacre.

* * *

"THE M'VEYS." By Joseph Kirkland, 1888.

Life in an Illinois farming community in the early '30s and '40s.

* * *

"THE SPIRIT OF AN ILLINOIS TOWN" and "THE LITTLE RENAULT." By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 1897.

Two stories of Illinois at different periods. The first story describes the social life and customs of the early settlers and gives a vivid picture of a tornado (the prairies were frequently visited by them) and the terrible results. The second is a tale concerning the adventures of Renault, a French youth, who traveled with the early explorers, De Tonty and Boisrondet, in 1680 to Illinois.

* * *

"SPANISH PEGGY." By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 1899.

A story of early Illinois (1836) containing an attractive picture of Lincoln as a young man.

* * *

"THE GRAYSONS: A STORY OF ILLINOIS." By Edward Eggleston. 1887.

Detailed picture of the turbulent life of the pioneers, about 1850. Abraham Lincoln is introduced as counsel in a murder trial.

* * *

"ZURY. THE MEANEST MAN IN SPRING COUNTY: A NOVEL OF WESTERN LIFE." By Joseph Kirkland. 1887.

Accurate detail of Illinois life in the early '30s and '40s.

* * *

"OLD KASKASKIA." By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 1893.

Kaskaskia was the first permanent European settlement in the Mississippi valley and the first capital of Illinois territory. It was settled by the

French at the close of the seventeenth century. The story gives a good description of the city; a picture of the life and social character of the French and English, well contrasted, and a vivid description of the rise and overflow of the Mississippi river, partially destroying the city.

* * *

"THE SHADOW OF VICTORY: A ROMANCE OF FORT DEARBORN." By Myrtle Reed. 1903.

Story of a frontier fort in the days of Indian wars (massacre of Fort Dearborn, 1812); strongly anti-English and inspired with the Monroe doctrine.

* * *

"DIANE: A ROMANCE OF THE ICARIAN SETTLEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER." By Katherine Holland Brown. 1904.

The time of this story is before the Civil War, the scene on the Illinois and Iowa banks of the Mississippi, chiefly at the settlement of the ill-fated French commune.

Icaria was established in 1849 at Nauvoo, Ill., and removed in 1857 to Adams County, Iowa.

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"A LITTLE GIRL IN OLD CHICAGO." By Amanda Minnie Douglas. 1904.

A description of the early school days and the social life and customs of Chicago.

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"WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING: A TALE OF THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY." By Randall Parrish. 1904.

A romance of the second war with England and the massacre of Fort Dearborn (1812).

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"BEYOND THE FRONTIER: A ROMANCE OF EARLY DAYS IN THE MIDDLE WEST." By Randall Parrish. 1915.

Practically all of the action of the story is occupied with a long journey from Quebec to Old St. Louis (Starved Rock) on the Illinois river.

Some Useful Books on Illinois History.

"A HISTORY OF ILLINOIS, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT AS A STATE IN 1818 TO 1847." By Thomas Ford, 1854.

This history contains a full account of the Black Hawk War, the rise, progress and fall of Mormonism, the Alton and Lovejoy riots, and other events.

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MY OWN TIMES. EMBRACING ALSO THE HISTORY OF MY LIFE. By John Reynolds. 1855.

Incorporated in a later edition, Chicago, 1879, under title: Reynolds' History of Illinois: My Own Times.

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"HISTORY OF ILLINOIS FROM 1778 TO 1833." By Ninian Wirt Edwards. 1870.

The life and times of Ninian Edwards, by his son, Ninian Wirt Edwards.

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"A COMPLETE HISTORY OF ILLINOIS FROM 1673 TO 1873." By Arthur C. Dresbach. 1886.

This embraces the physical features of the country; its early explorations; aboriginal inhabitants; French and British occupation; conquest by Virginia; territorial conditions, and the subsequent civil, military and political events of the State.

"HISTORY OF ILLINOIS. TO ACCOMPANY AN HISTORICAL MAP OF THE STATE." By Rufus Blachard. 1883.

The map, showing old trails and historic spots, is interesting; the text is out of date.

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"THE EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS." By Sidney Breese. 1884.

A history from its discovery by the French, in 1673, until its cession to Great Britain in 1763, including the narrative of Marquette's discovery of the Mississippi, with a biographical memoir by Melville W. Fuller.

* * *

"YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS." By Arthur C. Dresbach. 1886.

A history of Illinois from the earliest discoveries to the present time, containing, also, a full description of the prehistoric nations, together with their manners and customs, as well as those of the early settlers. Principal events, stories and biographies are arranged in topic form, for easy reference.

* * *

"THE HISTORY OF ILLINOIS AND LOUISIANA UNDER THE FRENCH RULE." By Joseph Wallace. 1893.

Embraces a general view of the French dominion in North America, with some account of the English occupation of Illinois.

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"STORIES OF ILLINOIS." By Mrs. Mara Louis Pratt Chadwick. 1898.

Stories for children.

* * *

"THE ILLINI: A STORY OF THE PRAIRIES." By Clark Ezra Carr. 1904.

The author of this volume has endeavored, by interweaving fact with fiction, to give his conception of the position and influences of Illinois among the sisterhood of states, as well as his estimate of events and of those Illinoisans who were conspicuous actors in them from 1850, when the fugitive slave law was enacted, to the opening of the Civil War.

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"HISTORIC ILLINOIS." By Randall Parrish. 1905.

The romance of the earlier days, with map and fifty illustrations.

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"DECISIVE DATES IN ILLINOIS HISTORY." By Littie E. Jones. 1909.

A story of the State, told in a record of events which have determined the history of Illinois and of the Nation.

In addition to the above list, the following histories are recommended:

"ILLINOIS IN 1818." By Solon Justus Buck. Published by A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago. $2.00.

The first volume of the Centennial Memorial History of Illinois.

"ILLINOIS: THE STORY OF THE PRAIRIE STATE." By Grace Humphrey. Published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. $1.00.

Adopted by the State Teachers' Reading Circle for the school year 1918-1919.

"THE MAKING OF ILLINOIS." By Mather. Published by The A. Flanagan Company, Chicago. 50c.

"THE HISTORY OF ILLINOIS." By Robinson & Moore. Published by the American Book Company, Chicago. 60c.

"STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ILLINOIS." By Smith. Published by Hall & McCreary, Chicago. 80c.

"THE CONQUEST OF THE OLD NORTHWEST." By Baldwin. Published by the American Book Company, Chicago. 60c.

"STARVED ROCK." By Osman. Published by the A. Flanagan Company, Chicago. 50c.

CELEBRATIONS AT STATE CAPITAL

April 17-18—Meeting of Illinois Historical Society and observance of centennial of adoption of Enabling Act. Patriotic pageant under direction of Sangamon County Centennial Committee.

August 9–26—State Fair and Centennial Exposition, ending with processional pageant on August 26.

October 1–6—State Centennial pageant, unveiling of statues of Lincoln and Douglas and laying of cornerstone of Centennial Memorial Building, to which President Wilson and the Governors of other States will be invited.

December 3—Final observance under the auspices of Centennial Commission and State Historical Society.

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